

CLUB  
\$12.00 Per Dozen  
F. O. S.  
\$7.00 Per Dozen  
The Best Value for  
SOCIETY WHISKIES  
on the Market.  
H. PRICE & CO.  
12, Queen's Road.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

“GILDED PRINCE” PARIS, 1900.  
The Highest Possible Award.  
**JOSEPH GILLOTTE'S  
PENS.**  
Of Highest Quality, & Uniformity of  
Construction, & the most  
Durable.  
The only Award, Chicago, 1893.  
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS:  
Barrel Pens, 25¢ each.  
Silly Pens, 33¢, 66¢, 88¢, 111¢, 133¢, 166¢, 199¢, 222¢, 255¢.  
In Plain, Medium, and Broad points.  
See New Turnship Point only.

No. 12,005

號七月九年一零百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

日五廿月七年丑辛

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.  
LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.  
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 5.  
Gordon & Co., 20, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4.  
Hendy & Co., 81, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.  
Sampson Low & Co., 150 & 151, London Wall, E.C. 4.  
Lindsay & Co., 150, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.  
Routledge & Co., 11, Bedford Square, W. 1.  
PARIS: AND EUROPE: MAYENCE, PAYR & Co., 18 Rue de la Orange, Baden.  
NEW YORK: THE CHINESE EXCHANGE, Office, 32, West 22nd Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO: American Express, generally: -Banks & Black, San Francisco.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.  
CEYLON: W. M. SMITH & Co., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.  
BATAVIA: H. M. VAN DORP & Co., Singaperbangsa, Batavia.  
SINGAPORE: STANFIS, & Co., -KELLY & WAUGH, Singapore.  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.  
CHINA: MAISON, A. A. DE MELO, Amoy, N. Moore & Co., Ltd., Fuzhou, Hongkong & Co., Shanghai, LANS, CHAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAUGH, Yokohama, Kobe, Canton, & Co., and KELLY & WAUGH.

## Wanted.

NOTICE.  
TWO WRITERS are Required AT ONCE in the Office of the CHINA MAIL, N. 11, Queen's Road, to whom personal application should be made between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Candidates are requested to bring testimonials with them.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1901. 1857

## WANTED.

TWO JUNIOR CLERKS, Apply in writing, stating qualifications.  
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1901. 1829

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

WANTED.  
AN EXPERIENCED MAN of Business to act as COMPTROLLER from next China New Year.  
Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1901. 1573

## WANTED.

AN experienced CLERK for a GERMAN Firm.  
Knowledge of GERMAN and ENGLISH necessary; must also be conversant with General Office work.  
Engagement to date from 1st January, 1902, or longer.  
Apply to "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1901. 1814

## WANTED.

ON HIGHER LEVEL (or at THE PEAK), in good position, TWO BEDROOMS, one fully and one partly furnished, with Bathroom and Bath; GOOD HOUSE at KOWLOON would not be objected to. State particulars in writing to be received.  
"CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1901. 1847

## Business Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has this day been REMOVED to BEAUFIELD ARCADE, No. 13, Ground Floor.  
KINGHORN & MACDONALD.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1901. 1850

## NOTICE.

WE have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the well-known CIGAR FACTORY "LA OCEANICA," of MANILA, P.I. Cigars of Cuban Style. All Orders shall have our careful attention. Price List may be had on application to  
Ritchie & Co.,  
39, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.  
FRED. C. FOCKEN,  
General Agent  
P.O. Box 374,  
Hongkong, August 31, 1901. 1828

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned carry in Stock an extensive line of CIGARS and CIGARETTES from the "GERMINAL" FACTORY of Manila, for which they are Sole Agents in Hongkong. Prices moderate. Such of specially selected quality. A trial solicited. Special Terms to Exporters.  
T. M. STEVENS & CO.,  
1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1901. 1607

## SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF INDIA, BURMA, Siam, THE MALAY PENINSULA, CAMBODIA, ANNAM, THIBET, COREA AND JAPAN.  
Entrusted to the Society of the "MISSION EXTENSIONERS."  
(Translated by EDWARD HARPER PARKER.  
Reprinted from "THE CHINA REVIEW.")  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.  
ON SALE AT KELLY & WAUGH.

## Intimations.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a First and Final DIVIDEND of 24 cents per SHARE (or 24% of the nominal value of the Shares) will be PAID. Shareholders are requested to send in their PRESENTED SHARES at their earliest convenience to the Undersigned, whereupon Payment of the above Dividend will be made.  
M. BENNECKE,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, August 23, 1901. 1757

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held in the Cricket Club Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 9th September, at 5.15 p.m.  
I. A. COX,  
Honorary Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1901. 1789

GREAT EASTERN & CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Club Office, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, on MONDAY, the 24th of Sept., at 12.15 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION the manner in which the balance, accounts, books and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.  
THE LIQUIDATOR,  
M. BENNECKE.  
Hongkong, August 29, 1901. 1802

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS of PROPERTY contributed during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1901, on or before the 10th September, on which date the accounts will be CLOSED.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1901. 1744

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE to MARINERS.  
No. 54.  
Discontinuance of  
Hill Island Barrier Lights.

NOTICE is hereby given that, HILL ISLAND BARRIER, having been REMOVED, the Red and Green Lights now indicating the passage through the Barrier will be discontinued on the 15th Instant, and in their stead a Green Light will be exhibited from a Beacon on the Northern Point of Hill Island.  
The Beacon is a quadrangular open work structure of wood, 10 feet high, painted white. The distance from the Beacon to low water mark is 20 feet, and its base is 4 feet above high water mark.  
L. A. BYWORTH,  
Harbour Master.  
Approved,  
F. A. MORGAN,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
Canton, September 1, 1901. 1832

## D. C. L.

OLD TOM  
AND  
DRY GIN.  
\$7.00 Per Dozen.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
458  
12, Queen's Road.

## BICYCLES.

AND  
TYPEWRITERS.  
SOLD, EXCHANGED AND REPAIRED.  
PRICES VARYING FROM \$65 TO \$225.

## ASCETYLENE LAMPS & CARBIDE.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.  
11, D'Aguiar Street.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1901. 1825

KWONG FUNG YUEN,  
TIMBER MERCHANTS.  
No. 252, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.

HAVE always ON HAND a large STOCK of the following TIMBER:-  
AMERICAN PINE AND FIR,  
BANGKOK TEAKWOOD,  
HARDWOOD, Etc., Etc., (in Logs & Planks).  
An inspection is respectfully solicited.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1901. 1846

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE:  
With Special Reference to  
PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND  
BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN  
HONGKONG.  
(Reprinted from "THE CHINA MAIL.")  
For Sale at the China Mail Office.  
Price 50 CENTS.

## Intimations.

MUSIC LESSONS.

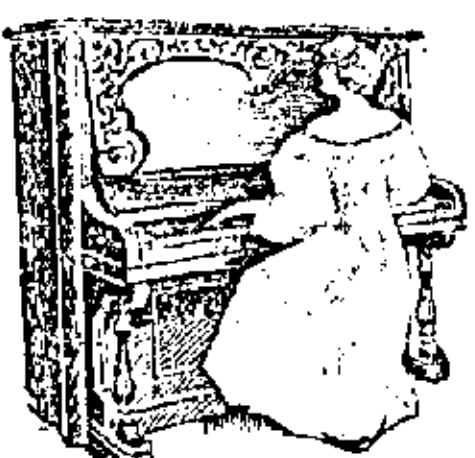
MR. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for the VIOLIN, MANDOLINE and PORTUGUESE GUITARRA.  
For Terms, Etc.,  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1901. 1659

SINGING, PIANO, MANDOLINE, BANJO, &c.

SIGNOR CATTANEO has RESUMED TUITION.

TERMS, ... \$10 per Month.  
(Two Lessons per Week).  
Care of LANS, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 22, 1901. 864

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.



PIANOS

HIGH GRADE.  
RIGHT PRICES.

## KIRIN BEER.

## WHISKIES.

OLD TAYLOR, ... \$12 00  
Do. (EXTRA), ... 14 00  
YE AULD TOUN, ... 12 50  
KING WM. IV. V.O.P., ... 20 00  
of great age.

W. H. POTTS & CO.,  
No. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

MEE CHEUNG,  
HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs.  
ENLARGEMENTS A SPECIAL FEATURE.  
1887

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED.

## WASHING! WASHING!

Gentlemen's (Ordinary) at a Fixed Price of \$8 per Month per head or as per Tariff, Ladies and Families - As per Tariff.  
All Articles Dried.  
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS GLOSSED BY MACHINERY.  
California Workmen Employed.  
No Clothes Sleeping on Premises.  
Depot: No. 5, Ice House Street.  
F. G. ALLEN, Manager.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1901. 1629



Why:  
A cup of Bovril, so readily prepared, is the best stimulant that can be had - refreshing, nourishing and strengthening. It promotes and sustains energy.

## Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

4, PRATA CENTRAL  
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
BOILER COMPOSITION,  
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.  
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.  
BRADLEY & Co., Managers.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.  
FOUR-FOLD LINEN COLLARS.  
TENNIS, CRICKET  
and BOATING SHIRTS.  
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.  
STRAW HATS.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.  
NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.  
TWO ELEVATORS.  
NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.  
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LD.

TEAK MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLERS.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.,  
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

JOHNSON'S

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

The Great Remedy for  
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCY  
AND ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HOCKS, MOSELLES,

AND CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents of the well-known Firm

HENKELL & CO., MAINZ,

they always hold a Stock of their CELEBRATED and ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOCKS AND MOSELLES,

CHAMPAGNES,

Hongkong, 15th July, 1901.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD  
HIGHLAND WHISKY.

FERGUSON'S

SPECIAL CREAM

BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

These are the finest productions of Scotland, devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.

THE CRÈME DE LA CRÈME OF WHISKIES.  
PURE AND MILD.

Sole Importers,  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

## Business Notices.

WILLIAM POWELL, Ltd.

TWO DAYS, GREAT SALE

ON

WEDNESDAY, 11th September,

AND

THURSDAY, 12th September.

ALL SALE GOODS WILL BE OFFERED

HALF PRICE!

REMNANTS, ODDMENTS, Etc., Etc.

MUST BE CLEARED.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.50 per cask, ex Factory.  
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.30 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,

(Wine Shippers to China since 1857),

Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 15th July, 1901.

W. BREWER & CO.,

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Royalties of the World, ... \$ 7.00  
Chinese Pinyin, by Gulland, ... 6.50  
Jinriksha Days in Japan, ... 1.75  
Cole's Open-Air Geology, by Gulland, ... 5.00  
Little Folks to Colour, ... 0.70  
Praeger's Open-Air Botany, ... 4.50  
Sister Teresa, by George Moore, ... 1.50  
Raid's Sanitation, ... 3.50  
Wells's Engineering, 2 Vols., ... 5.00  
Rankin's Engineering, ... 9.00  
Rankin's Applied Mechanics, ... 7.50  
Food, Composition and Analysis, by Wynter Blyth, ... 13.00  
Fun Doctor, by Cole, 2 Vols., ... 3.00

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S

CHAMPAGNES:

WHITE SEAL (1893 VINTAGE).

CACHET IMPERIAL (Extra Dry; Gout Americain)

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE PHARMACY,

10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and Other FOREIGN FORMULAE.

Commission Agents:—

LANDOLT & FLINT.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, September 4, 1901.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.



## Intimations.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE.

Purchasers are requested to see that every bottle bears, upon its RED LABEL, the signature in WILLIAMS of Lea & Perrins. None is the original and genuine Worcestershire without this. Persons infringing this label will be prosecuted.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE.

## Ideal Milk

ENRICHED 20 PER CENT. WITH CREAM.

Sterilized-Not Sweetened.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR FRESH MILK.



## DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

For Indigestion, Heartburn, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all Complaints of the Liver and Kidneys.

THEY ARE INVALUABLE FOR THE USE OF FEMALES.

## MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, RECKENHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

**DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE**

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for DEATH WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, STUPIDITY, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Hysterical, Dreaming, Nervous, Debility of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Puerile and Senile Conditions of the System, and by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The effect of this Sanson's Phosphate Remedy in Nervous Debility and general Debility is immediate. It cures all the above symptoms, and restores the system to its normal state with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Direction for Self-Treatment of the above Cases with each bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## Intimations.

## Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newman & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the enclosed drawing is a photographic facsimile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA. Her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, the most efficacious skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of dandruff, scales, and dead skin, soothes the scalp, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and for the treatment of itching, dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

## Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cure and cleanse the blood. A single course is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Anti-Dept. E. F. & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. Sole African Depot: L. S. & Co., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, free. For the Full and Clear Guide, see "CUTICURA REMEDIES," London, U.S.A.

**New Meat Extract Label.**

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature.

**LEMCO**

The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between Liebig's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has to contend.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.**

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LTD.

## NEW BOOKS.

- |  |       |  |       |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| The Arrow War with China, by C. S. Leavenworth   | 18.25 | Sister Teresa, by George Moore                                 | 18.25 |
| Steel Ships, their Construction and Maintenance, A Manual for Shipbuilders, Superintendents, Students and Marine Engineers, by Thomas Walton | 11.50 | The Light Side of Gaiety, by Capt. Trevor                      | 11.50 |
| English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century, by J. J. Froude   | 3.50  | The Early Stars, by A. Kinross                                 | 3.50  |
| A Treatise on Surgery, Part I, Local, by J. H. (Hughes) Surgeon, by V. M. Gillespie, Revised and Enlarged by C. Stanley                      | 6.75  | The Adventures of Princess Sylvia, by Mrs. C. W. Williamson    | 6.75  |
| Cassell's Illustrated History of the First War, 1900-1901, by R. Dances  | 1.50  | The History of the English Language, by J. H. (Hughes) Surgeon | 1.50  |
| A Study for an Infant, by J. L. Jones  | 1.50  | The Lady of Launceston, by E. P. H.                            | 1.50  |
| The Students' English Literature, by A. L. Thompson  | 1.50  | The Visits of Elizabeth, by E. P. H.                           | 1.50  |
| The Principles of English Literature, by E. P. H.  | 1.50  | The Mystical of Chopped Hands, by E. P. H.                     | 1.50  |
| A Text of Astronomy, by E. P. H.   | 1.50  | Constance, by E. P. H.   | 1.50  |
| C. Constable, by E. P. H.  | 1.50  | My Lady's Diamonds, by A. Seren                                | 1.50  |
| Concerning Marriage, by Rev. E. J. Hardy   | 0.7   | Constance, by E. P. H.   | 1.50  |

**Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish**

BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, 35, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON" MILLS, LONDON, E7**

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's

## CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR COLIC, COLD, STOMACH, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that CHLORODYNE is a CHARM, one dose generally being sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of DIARRHOEA."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which manages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which manages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which manages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
\$60 MILLION.  
GENTLEMAN'S GLENVIEW BREVET  
Ridden Three months.  
"HAMMOND."  
China Mail.  
Hongkong, September 3, 1901. 1840

FOR SALE.  
RURAL BUILDING Lot No. 1 situated upon MOUNT GORDON, the PEAK, together with the FOUR HOUSES standing thereon. The Owner is prepared to accept an offer for the whole lot or to sell the houses separately, subject to the existing tenancies. Any portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum. For detailed particulars apply to  
DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors,  
Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong, August 24, 1901. 1762

FOR SALE.  
JOHN GRAHAM'S Choice FIVE CROWN PORT. Well-known to connoisseurs in the East.  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
20, Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong, June 14, 1901. 1251

Auctions.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.  
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on  
THURSDAY,  
the 12th Sept., 1901, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 13 Seymour Terrace, For Account of the Estate of the late E. H. Joseph, A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—  
SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, BLACKWOOD CABINET, DRESSING SUITE, CHIFFONIER, OVERSTUFFED WITH BEVELLED GLASS, FINE BRASS FENDERS, MARBLE MANTLE CLOCKS, TAPESTRY AND LACE CURTAINS, JAPANESE COSSONNE VASES, ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.  
TEAK SHIRAZI, DRESSING TABLE, DINING WARDROBE, TEAK AND OCCASIONAL TABLE, CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, etc., etc.  
BRASS MOUNTED BEISTAINS, TEAK WARDROBE, DRESSING TABLE, MARBLE TOP WARDROBE, etc., etc.  
BATHROOM AND PANTRY requisites.  
Also  
1 COTTAGE PIANO by J. Brinsmead and Son.  
1 MILLINER'S SAFE.  
On View from Wednesday, the 11th Sept. Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, September 5, 1901. 1849

To Let.  
TO LET.  
GODOWN—PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1901. 1845

TO LET.  
N.O. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 16, 1901. 1478

TO LET.  
(FROM 1ST AUGUST NEXT).  
N.O. 3, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.  
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## THE LONDON SCOTTISH MARCH.

Our London correspondent, well-known under the initials "A. B.", was, as his letter yesterday indicated, leaving for the North and will take part, as one of the "London Scottish," in the march described below.

Special interest attaches this year to the march of the London Scottish through Aberdeenshire, because this exercise is the substitute which Colonel Eustace Balfour has arranged in place of the abandoned training in Shorncliffe Camp. The 7th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to use the official designation of the corps, was one of the metropolitan battalions originally selected to form part of the infantry of the 4th Army Corps. Colonel Balfour found it impossible to bring into camp the proportion of his command, required by the War Office regulations, and boldly meeting the difficulty he asked leave to withdraw from the selection. His action has evidently had a powerful effect in Pull-mull. Everybody, including even those at the War Office, is aware of the quality and efficiency of the London Scottish, and when a corps such as this found it necessary to make a protest it was recognised that there must be something wrong.

Lord Roberts personally interested himself in the question of the summer training camps of the Field Army Volunteer corps, and as a result an Army Order has appeared indicating that an inflexible adherence to the regulation requiring each battalion to bring 500 men into camp would not be insisted upon. The alteration did not come in time to be of use to the London Scottish, but it is probably owing to the action of that corps that the change came about.

But if Colonel Balfour was unable to comply with the War Office regulations he was anxious to show that it was not fear of work or lack of a desire to make themselves efficient that deterred the London Scottish from undergoing the required training, but lack of numbers. Accordingly the battalion will now undertake, entirely at its own expense, a long march through Aberdeenshire, unless as nearly as possible, active service conditions. In addition there will be daily exercises in field work, arranged in conjunction with the Volunteer corps along Deeside. During the march the men will be obliged to pitch and strike camp daily, they will do their own cooking and fatigue work, provide their own transport, and generally act as if they were a unit on the march in war time. This experience, coupled with the field exercises which are to be carried out, will be a training quite as good as, if not better than, that which the London Scottish would have obtained in Shorncliffe Camp. In fact, there is, if anything, a balance in favour of the march, and Colonel Balfour and the London Scottish are to be congratulated on their spirited action.

According to the programme which has been arranged, the battalion, about 400 strong, will leave Euston by special train at eight o'clock this evening. It will arrive at Aberdeen at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Two hours are allowed for breakfast and for getting the baggage, camp equipment, and transport arranged, and at eleven o'clock the battalion will march away from the Granite City into the Aberdeenshire Highlands. The choice of the route is excellent, one reason being that Aberdeen is the headquarters of the Gordon Highlanders, the territorial regiment to which the first active service company of the London Scottish was attached in South Africa, and with which the battalion still has a company serving. The first halt will be at Crathes, where the camp will be pitched on the estate of Sir Thomas Burnett. Sunday will be spent here, and there will be a church parade at Crathes Church. On Monday morning camp will be struck, and the regiment will march to Ballinzie, where they will be on the estate of Colonel Nicol, the late commanding officer of the battalion. On the march to Ballinzie there will be a tactical exercise carried out in conjunction with some of the Volunteer Battalions of the Gordon Highlanders. Cambois of May will be the next camping ground, and from there the march on Wednesday should be one of the most interesting of the whole route. Its termination will find the battalion on the Royal estate of Balmoral, and Colonel Balfour has received permission from the King to camp within the Royal demesne. On the route thither will pass Aboyne Castle, the famous seat of the Marquis of Huntly. On Thursday the charming policies of Balmoral will be left behind, and the route will lie

along Deeside to a point about five miles south of Braemar, another Royal seat, where the battalion will be camped by Farquhar of Invercauld. Near Braemar is Castleton, where the Earl of Mar unfurled his standard in 1715, and began the Jacobite rebellion of that year. The well-known song, "Standard on the Braes of Mar," refers to the incident. Next day picturesque Glenshee will be the site of the camp. This march will take the battalion over the Cairnwell by the highest road in Great Britain. At one point it is 2,200 ft. above sea level. On Saturday the final march will bring the battalion to Blairgowrie. Here the column will break up, men who are spending their holidays in Scotland going off on their own routes, and the remainder will return to London by special train. Altogether the march will extend to about 100 miles, and when it is borne in mind that the men will be obliged to do everything for themselves, from pitching camp to drawing water, as well as carrying out a very complete series of tactical exercises, outposts, and similar work, it will be seen that the scheme proposed by Colonel Balfour is not altogether a bad substitute for the training offered at Shorncliffe.—Daily Telegraph, Aug. 2.

## PEERS' TITLES.

Peers' titles, as is well known, are either derived from some particular county, town, or village, or from a personal surname (says a writer in Cassell's Saturday Journal for August, under the title of "Puzzling Facts about the Peerage"). In the former case, above the rank of viscount and baron, it is customary to employ "of," when writing or speaking of a local title, as, for instance, "Earl of Cork and Orrery"; yet there are several notable and seemingly unwarrantable exceptions to the rule. Among these may be mentioned the Marquess Camden, and the Earls Cowley, Brownlow, Fevers, Beauchamp, and Cadogan. On the other hand, where the title merely preserves the family name, the general law of omitting the preposition is followed, so that one hears of "the Marquess Townshend," "Earl Annesley," etc. Peers of this class who ignore the rule, and peremptorily interpolate "of," are the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Craven, the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Onslow, the Earl of Ashburnham, and the Earl of Coventry. With regard to the two last, however, it may be urged in excuse that there is a double identity of personal and place names. When King Edward VII. was Prince of Wales he enjoyed, in addition to many other titles, the Irish-sounding one of Earl of Carrick, though it was in point of fact a Scottish creation. Further examples of how misleading titular names may be are afforded by the Duke of Fife, the Marquess of Ely, the Earls of Caledon and Shobbold, the Viscount of Hawarden, and the Baroness of Kensington and Conway, which, however much they may smack to the uninitiated of England, Scotland, and Wales, are all Irish in origin. The fact that these peerages have since been made imperial (that is, peerages of the United Kingdom), does not materially affect our point. In connection with the Emerald Isle it is interesting to observe that although all freshly created peers are now styled "of the United Kingdom," his Majesty still has the special power of making one new peer of Ireland for every three extinct Irish peerages which date back before 1800, when the union between the countries was confirmed. This royal prerogative, it will be remembered, Queen Victoria exercised for cogent reasons in creating the present Viceroy of India, Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

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A school inspector having a few minutes to spare after examining the school, put a few questions to the lower form boys on the common objects in the schoolroom. "What is the use of that map?" he asked, pointing to one stretched across the corner of the room, and a half-dozen shrill voices answered, in well-measured articulation: "Places, sir, it's to hide the master's shadow!"





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**MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.**

Meeting.  
5.15 p.m. — Meeting of Hongkong Cricket Club.

**General Memoranda.**

Tuesday, September 10:—  
11 a.m. — 2,300 boxes Manila Cigars, at Mr. Geo. P. Lummett's Sales Rooms.  
Notice by Contributing Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., required before this date.

Wednesday, September 11:—  
9 a.m. — Re-opening of Queen's College.

Friday, September 13:—  
9 a.m. — Goods per *Benbow* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Monday, September 30:—  
12.45 p.m. — Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Des Voeux Road.

**'THE BACK DOOR.'**  
THE Series of Articles entitled 'THE BACK DOOR,' which appeared in the *China Mail*, have been reprinted, and may be obtained in Pamphlet Form at 51



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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

**BIRTH.**  
At Dunedin, New Zealand, on the 2nd May, the Wife of Capt. T. W. GROVES, of a Son.

**DEATH.**  
On the 31st August, at No. 9 Range Road, Shanghai, Mrs. CARLOTTA ADOL BIRWELL, aged 48 years.

The publication of this issue commenced at 5.00 p.m.

**The China Mail.**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

In a recent number of *The Spectator* there appeared a vigorous paper, dealing with the designs of Russia on China, and how they should and probably will be met and nullified. The essayist was not indeed writing on this subject *de novo*, but was criticising a paper that had recently appeared in a current number of an influential Review. The author of the original article had maintained that until 1895, the date of the Japanese war, British influence at Peking, though not all that could be desired, was a powerful, and probably the principal factor in the Councils of China. Since that date, however, Russia has risen into the premier place, and now wields the greatest influence. That this condition of affairs, supposing it to be correct, should be very distasteful to the supplanted Englishman is natural enough; but when the enormous trade interests of Great Britain are taken into account, and placed under review, and seen to be in danger by this sudden turn of affairs, it cannot be wondered at that the Reviewer looks round for some means, diplomatic or otherwise, to restore the balance in Great Britain's favour. War with Russia is out of the question, for obvious reasons. In a word, then, the writer advises Great Britain to act the part of a 'second' to China, and stand behind whilst the latter attacks Russia. The recent fighting powers of the Chinese troops trained at Wei-hai-wei has furnished the materials for a great vision. The seer perceives that the whole of China might be filled with regiments of Chinese soldiers, drilled and led by British officers, who will be not only ambitious, but quite able to cope with the stealthily approaching forces of Russia, and drive them back beyond the Amoor. This plan *The Spectator* thinks is both fantastic and useless. It assumes, what many are disposed to deny, that China, at present, would rather throw herself into the arms of Great Britain than into those of Russia. It is by no means certain that she prefers the hand of the Anglo-Saxon to the hand of the Slav, provided she is disposed to flirt with either. Great Britain has partaken of three slices of China: Russia has contented herself with Manchuria. A recent author has asserted that the loss of the half or the whole of Manchuria would not affect China like the loss of the smallest portion of the Eighteen Provinces, for these are China and Manchuria is not. This contention may be supported by references to Chinese history. The Rulers of China are exceedingly sensitive on this point, and any hint thereof in order to pacify victorious enemies generally left the would-be traitor minus his head. It must be conceded that it is by no means certain that China would be wishful to trust herself in our hands in this way. The essayist further thinks that the task is altogether too gigantic for sober consideration. It is indeed practically impossible. He thinks that were China willing to attempt this, some thousands of Englishmen would be necessary, and asks where they may be found? It would not be enough that a man could speak English, that he has fair hair and blue eyes. He must be a trained soldier, and capable at that, who will willingly undergo a fair amount of hardship, with little recompense except a monthly sum of dollars. Men of capital may regard China as a favourable field for the investment of their surplus cash, and hope for substantial dividends; but men of education and refinement would find China a monotonous home. But even if men were willing to come, could we find, in sufficient numbers, competent soldiers? Such chimerical visions must be allowed to fade away as pleasing dreams vanish when the day dawns.

But the case for Great Britain is not hopeless. Indeed, *The Spectator* has discovered the key to the difficulty, and believes that Russia will presently be checkmated without the interference of Great Britain or even of China. The Power that is to accomplish this is Japan; the arena where the victory is

to be won for Great Britain is Korea. That Korea must ultimately fall into the hands of Russia or Japan, many believe likely. Here, evidently, it is assumed that victory will rest with the smaller but not less ambitious nation. Korea is, we are informed, already being filled with Japanese, who are quite alive to the questions involved and issues at stake, and presently her forty millions, with an additional ten millions of Koreans, will be hurled against Russia, and will effectually check her advance, and thereby cripple her influence at Peking. Indeed, as Yunnan is said to be the buffer state between Tonkin and British Burma, so Korea will be between the aggressive Russians and China. Therefore the British need not sleep under the incubus of a nightmare, but may repose peacefully, and await in calm the working out of a destiny by which she will gain everything and lose nothing. Others will pull the chestnuts out of the fire, but Great Britain will eat them. What the Russians, the Japanese and the Chinese think of these proposals, it may be difficult to ascertain. They will at any rate furnish ideas for the consideration of their respective statesmen. For our part, we think that the problem is by no means as simple as it is here assumed to be. That Korea may become a bone of contention between Japan and Russia, at no distant day, is more than probable. It is certain, however, that the Japanese will not be able to scatter the Russians as the Chinese were annihilated. It is by no means improbable that the reverse may happen. Just as in South Africa the British are determined to remain paramount at all costs. So Russia has reserves that can be drawn upon, with which the Japanese will find it difficult to cope. If the British Government is determined that she shall be dominant in the Chinese capital, she must rouse herself in order to accomplish it. She must trust neither the battalions of Chinese nor the victorious arms of Japan. She must send forth her best diplomats, and see that they demand only what is just and right, and then with unwavering determination support them by the exhaustless resources she has at command.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**  
**Notes by the Way.**  
There were no cases of plague during the past 24 hours.  
Queen's College reopens on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9 a.m.  
The Yokohama Specie Bank is to declare a dividend of 62 per cent. for the past half-year.  
Mr. McLeavy Brown's health is causing such anxiety that the British Minister is reported to be considering the advisability of selecting a suitable substitute.  
A Peking correspondent writes:—Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill are still here, the guests of Dr. Morrison. Mr. Conger has nothing to do with the Protocol. Mr. Rockhill is generally regarded as having been an able negotiator, more than the peer of most of his colleagues.  
**Padre Adams, V.C.**  
In the list of Honorary Chaplains to the King, appears the name of the Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., the first clergyman to win the Cross for valour on the field of battle. I knew him over thirty years ago (writes 'Anglo-Indian' in a Home paper), while he was military chaplain at Peshawar, on the frontier of Afghanistan, where he was afterwards distinguished himself, as his many admirers were confident that he would do on opportunity. Possessing all the modesty of the true hero, he was adorned by 'Poony Atkins,' not only as a self-sacrificing minister, but also as a sportsman. Yet he shocked some straight-laced ladies by becoming honorary secretary of the Peshawar Vale Hunt. I remember his getting a steel-lined wooden bar made for him, to keep his muscles in good order, and such things not only conduce to his deserved popularity, but also enable him to save precious lives at a critical moment. Although he had a somewhat ungainly appearance, he was a man of great energy. He once spoke to me privately about my absence from church, 'not as a clergyman, but as a friend,' pointing out what church-going conduces to some views of life, apart from any other claims! During the appalling epidemic of cholera at Peshawar, beginning in September, 1859, 'Padre Adams' showed the stuff of which he was made by his fearless devotion to duty. And one needed to be fearless during that awful outbreak! One Sunday evening, after church service, I heard that during the previous night, the 30th (Queen's) Regiment had lost twenty-eight men or about one-twentieth of the battalion then in commitment; and, in the course of three weeks or so, 115, or about one-fifth in all, succumbed to the scourge in the one regiment.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
MR. FORGUE—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of 'Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.' I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife sent me a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. BROOKMAN, Bayview, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by All Dealers. WATKINS, Ltd., General Agents.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**  
**Music at Hongkong Hotel.**  
By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Battle and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel this (Saturday) evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.:—  
March.....A. Frangese.....Costa.  
Overture.....Light Cavalry.....Sappe.  
Valse.....The Officers.....Costa.  
Selection.....The Belle of New York.....Kerker.  
Barn Dance.....The Boston Belle, Godfrey.  
Polka.....See Me Dance.....Solomons.  
God Save The King.

**Foreign Troops in North China.**  
The troops of the Allies have been on the move, hastening the evacuation. More French left last week (writes the Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*), leaving only the Legation guard. The 7th Rajputs and most of the 16th Bengal Lancers have also left. On the other hand some 600 more British have arrived from other posts, consisting of three companies of the 14th Sikhs and the 6th Burma Battalion. In the departure of Colonel Alexander, Col. Keary has come to be in charge of the British force for a short time. When the Legation guard alone remains, the British Commander will be only a Major, while some of the other contingents will be under a General. Col. Marchand, I believe, will be in command of the French here, being graded as a General.

**Taxes in Peking.**  
The collection of the octroi of Peking begun on the 27th inst., (writes the Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*) after over a year and a quarter of absence. The new officer in charge is Prince Su, whose palace was occupied in the siege by the native converts and the Japanese and Italian guards, the site of it being now occupied by the Italian Legation and guard. The subordinate officer is Ching Hsin, who at present is with the Court. Taxes are being collected at the city gates, much to the disgust of the shopkeepers who have begun to think that they would incur no expense in the government of Peking, or in the indemnity demanded by the Powers. To be sure most of them lost money through the Boxer invasion and the foreign conquest, but lately they have been reimbursing themselves through high prices.

**A Matter of Privilege.**  
About four o'clock on Monday morning (says the *Hongkong Times* of the 22nd August), a Siamese was arrested in the street by the Bangkok police, on the ground that he was carrying a bundle with a loaded revolver, a couple of daggers, two braces and bits for boring and a number of charms such as burglars invariably take with them when going to commit a robbery. The only explanation he could give of his being in possession of such articles, was that he had just bought them in a pawnshop, and he was walking home. The policeman thought that explanation too thin, and took him to the station. The prisoner, however, is a Mon Chao, the son of a Prince, and according to a regulation defining the privileges of Princes it seems that a Mon Chao cannot be kept under arrest by the police, or put on his trial, without special permission. That permission, we understand, has been applied for, and though we have not heard, we presume it has by this time been obtained. The charge is a criminal one, and the authorities can only support the police. Peers and Princes have their privileges everywhere, but these do not save them from trial on criminal charges. This particular Mon Chao has already served a sentence of ten years in gaol.

**Raising the Wind.**  
There is a story in the *China Times* which goes to prove that whistling does raise the wind, spite of all that sceptics say. We are joined and surprised to note that the story is related with an air of flippancy by that respected journal, which appears not to be a believer in such manifestations. A junk in charge of a corporal of the British commissariat was becalmed on the Peiho and the steersman was whistling an irritant tune. To him went the corporal, with orders to desist. The Celestial explained that he was whistling to the river joss for sufficient motive power to propel the vessel. This interested the corporal, who was anxious to deliver his cargo of whisky and save innumerable lives. 'Suppose I pay joss one piece money,' he said, 'will wind come?' The helmsman replied in the affirmative, and the corporal took a Mexican from his pocket and threw it into the water, remarking: 'Now, if joss sends wind, all right; if no wind, I crack you on the skull with this boat-hook till I've had my dollar's worth.' Almost immediately—the *China Times* is so thoroughly sceptical that it calls it a 'coincidence'—a big gust of wind sprang up. It was a regular typhoon on a small scale. The sail bulged out, the boat leaved along, and everything went well, till a turn of the river was reached. 'Stand by for a gale,' shouted the skipper. 'Let go the rope!' But it was a moment too late. The junk swung over to an angle of 45 degrees, the starboard gunwale went under, everything loose on board was rattling on the floor, and, worst of all, a case of peatons whisky went overboard and disappeared. Corporal Blank heaved a sigh. 'The joss worked that time anyhow,' he said. 'Ah,' replied the Celestial, 'one dollar catches too much wind; next time pay joss 20 cash!'

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**  
**Boxing Carnival.**  
We would remind our readers of the boxing carnival to be held in the City Hall to-night.

**The Share Market.**  
In their share report of yesterday's date, Messrs. Vernon and Smyth write:—Since our report of the 30th ultimo the August settlement, though heavy, has been successfully dealt with, but there has been little or no recovery in our market as confidently hoped for, and there is again little of interest to report.

**The Whampoa.**  
On the 26th August, the Foreign Minister in Peking had not decided what countries were to be represented on the International Commission to manage the Whampoa conservancy. If the largest shipping only is reckoned, then Great Britain, Germany, and Japan will be represented. If smaller shipping, then France and the United States.

**Shanghai Weather.**  
The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement at Shanghai in August was 77, the average maximum 90.75, and the mean 83.87, against 72.22, 89.04 and 83.13 respectively, in August 1900. The rainfall in August was 1.19 inches, and rain fell measurably on 3 days, against 4.01 inches and 9 days in August 1900, and an average of 6.55 inches and 10.8 days for the 19 years 1882-1900.

**A Strange Sleeping Place.**  
Our French contemporary at Shanghai says that the Russian railway administration at Vladivostok has given orders that the line watchmen are not to sleep with their heads on the rails. It appears that as their work is principally at night they took to sleeping on the rails so as to be waked at the right moment by the approaching trains. For some time this worked all right, but whether owing to the diminution in the vibration or to the senses of the watchmen becoming dulled by habit, a good many of them have been crushed of late, and the indemnities to their widows and orphans have become such a heavy charge that the watchmen have been ordered to select less dangerous sleeping places.

**The Evacuation of Peking.**  
The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* wrote on the 29th August:—The matter of evacuation in Peking and Chihli, probably presents as much of confusion as anything. The British are delaying here, till the full Protocol is signed. The French are delaying in Peking. The Italians and Japanese are delaying for the British. Still, evacuation is in sight, and it will be only a matter of a few days. In the meantime the disciplined, armed troops of Yuen Shih-k'ai are kept out of the city, through the sole opposition of Sir Ernest Satow, while useless, unarmed Banner troops are stationed at the city gates, of the wall, and along the streets. They might be better termed Beggar troops rather than Banner troops.

**The River at Tientsin.**  
The incident of the season so far (writes the Tientsin correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* on the 19th August), has been the arrival of the S. S. *Knieberg* at the Bund, which took place on Friday last week. The feat of bringing her up was of less significance per se than a happy augury of what we may anticipate in the near future; and much credit is due to the local Agent of Messrs. Calowitz & Co. for showing the shippers and the community what can be done. The vessel drew 9 feet 7 inches aft, 9 feet 5 inches forward and found no trouble either in the shoals or in the bends. Captain Webster, the pilot who brought her up, found a little uncertainty as to the locality of the channel—not to be wondered at considering how long an interval has elapsed since a vessel of the *Knieberg's* tonnage attempted the voyage. The ship brought up some 400 tons of cargo, and, I need hardly add, cleared the port of all the export stuff on hand. On the return journey she found some difficulty in turning, but she got down in six and a half hours, and thus most emphatically demonstrated the fact that the Peiho, or, to give it its correct name, the Haiho, is once more navigable to Tientsin, and that there is every probability that we may once more become a seaport in reality as well as in name. The significance of the trip is all the greater from the fact that August, even in good years for the river, usually witnesses self-strangulation on the part of the stream. This is due to the fact that, although the quantity of water is greater, it is more heavily charged with silt, which, being deposited on the bed, raises it, more quickly than the surface rises, and thus shoals the entire length of the fairway. There has just been one element of luck in the business. The chief factor in the increment of the water this year has been the Hunbo, or Grand Canal, and that water is not much silt-laden. Mr. de Lind's closure of the great canals and many minor creeks has maintained a good scour, and so the abnormal sediment has been carried out to sea. The widening of the channel by erosion is still going on, and things are clearly mending steadily.

Everybody knows when a girl bleaches her hair. She can't keep it dark. Some people have faith in odd numbers and the favourite is number one.

**TELEGRAMS.**

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)  
**THE MANNING OF MAIL STEAMERS.**

London, 5th September, 1901.  
The Austrian Parliament has adopted the amendment to the Post and Telegraphs Bill, limiting the mail contracts to ships manned entirely by whites.

**THE AMERICA CUP.**  
London, 5th September, 1901.

The American yacht *Columbia* has been selected to defend the America Cup against *Shamrock II*.

**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**

Various British columns are actively engaged harrying fragmentary commandos of the enemy.  
Scheepers' commando is proceeding northwards.

**CHINA AND THE POWERS.**

**The Protocol Signed.**

We understand that a telegram was received in the Colony this afternoon, from the German Minister at Peking, to the effect that the Protocol between China and the Allied Powers has been signed, and that the peace negotiations have now been closed.

**THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY.**

**Medical Expert Suggested.**

We hear that a suggestion has been made that Professor Simpson, formerly Medical Officer of Health at Calcutta, has been suggested by the Colonial Office as a suitable expert to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Colony, and that the suggestion has been considered by the Executive Council during the past week. We do not think Professor Simpson would meet the wishes of those members of the community who petitioned for an expert report on the sanitary condition of the Colony, nor do we think he is the sort of expert His Excellency the Governor wants. Dr. Simpson began his public career as Medical Officer of Health at Aberdeen, Scotland, and we believe he did every good work there. He next became Medical Officer of Health at Calcutta, where, if we are not mistaken, there was considerable friction between him and the authorities on matters connected with his department. We believe Dr. Simpson's side was espoused by the professional press, the point at issue being, if our recollection is correct that the authorities would not carry out his recommendations. Since he returned to England, he has engaged in teaching, and, as we believe, connected with the School of Tropical Medicine, with which Dr. Manson (the Colonial Office medical adviser) and Dr. Cantlie are connected. He is at present a member of a Medical Commission now in South Africa, where, amongst other things, the outbreak of plague at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other South African towns is being investigated. We think that the public wish to have an eminent engineer as the head of any Commission sent out to enquire into the condition of this Colony, and although it might be useful to have a medical gentleman of Dr. Simpson's standing associated with such an expert, it is more likely that the local medical men, official and unofficial, could be still more useful in supplying expert data.

**Nervousness.**

The nervous system of the human body is very complex and its tissue very delicate. The function of each organ is performed under stimulus conveyed by its special nerves. Continued strain on the nervous system is debilitating, since it reduces the amount of nerve tissue. Nerve tissue is composed of cells like other tissue, and is dependent upon the circulation of the blood and nutrition in general for the sustenance of healthy condition. Stearns' Wild Cod Liver Oil is not a mere nerve sedative or stimulant. It is a nerve builder. It angles strong nerves, healthy nerves, and is unsurpassed as a cure for nervousness. At all Chemists and Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

Mrs. Haskley: 'Your friend was at the Exposition? I suppose he saw many rare and curious things?' The Boarder: 'Yes, ma'am. He says he had an excellent cup of coffee.'

**CASE NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.**

J. S. Westhafer, of Leogottee, Ind., U.S.A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle. For it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to his liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by All Dealers. WATKINS, Ltd., General Agents.



## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SHOT.

## LIFE DESPAIR AD OF.

The community of Hongkong, in which there is a strong American element, will learn with the profound regret that some miscreant has shot the President of the United States, and that his life is despaired of. We are indebted to Mr. W. S. Allen, the local representative of the Sperry Flour Company, for a copy of the telegram received by him this morning, the first intimation, we believe, to reach the Colony of this lamentable sad event:—

San Francisco,  
September 6, 12.55 a.m.

President McKinley shot and not likely to recover.

In the unfortunate event of President McKinley dying of his wounds, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt will, according to the Constitution of the United States, be President till the next election on 4th March, 1905.

This is the third instance of an American President being fired at by assassins, the two previous Presidents being the famous Abraham Lincoln and General Garfield.

The Hon. William McKinley is a typical American. He sprang from that dominant race that has furnished America with some of its greatest soldiers and statesmen. He is Scotch-Irish by descent, and his ancestors immigrated to this country early enough to have won who took a patriotic part in the war of the Revolution. The family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1814, and from that day have been identified with that state, not in a great public way, but simply as faithful and devoted citizens, not striving for particular eminence, but notable for soundness of character and integrity.

It was among such people and of them that William McKinley was born at Niles, in Trumbull county, O., Jan. 29, 1823.

A younger son, he was destined by his father, after whom he was named, for the law, and was educated at the public schools, and later entered Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., teaching school to pay his tuition fees. Scarcely was he matriculated when the civil war came on. He was but a stripling of 19 when he entered as a private.

McKinley, as those who remember him as a boy in Poland declare, was a real boy, full of fun, loving athletic sports, fond of horses and hunting and fishing, and all outdoor exercises, and yet at 16 he found him taking upon himself a serious view of life. The church records show that in 1838, when he was hardly 16, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poland, the minister of which was Rev. Dr. Day.

Major McKinley's father was an iron manufacturer and a pioneer in that business. William was his third son. The oldest, David, is now a resident of San Francisco. The second son, James, died about four years ago. There is another son, Abner, younger than the major, who although a citizen of Canton, spends most of his time in New York, where he is engaged in business.

## MCKINLEY, THE SOLDIER.

Young McKinley had been a keen observer, so far as his opportunities went, of the political events that culminated in the firing on Fort Sumter. The call of the president for troops found a quick response in his breast, so it did all through the north. And when the drums and fife sounded the march of the great army of Poland, among the 61st regiments for enlistment was William McKinley, Jr.

It was a new experience and a new school that the 19-year-old boy entered, this school of war, but he found wonderful teachers. It was his good fortune that assigned him to the Twenty-third Ohio, in which there were several recruits who afterwards rose to positions of great responsibility and eminence.

He carried the musket for 14 months; then he was promoted. But he won his promotion honestly. His comrades of the rank and file testify to the fact that he was a good soldier; that he performed every duty devolving upon him with fidelity, intelligence and without complaint. They congratulated him, therefore, when he was made commissary sergeant of the regiment. Later, after Antietam, he was made a second lieutenant, and the Mahoning county boy had risen from the ranks.

He was now to all intents and purposes a trained veteran. He had his baptism in blood at Cuffey's Ferry. He had gone through the bloody Virginia campaign, and become a part of the magnificent army of the Potomac under McClellan. South Mountain and Antietam had been made immortal by the blood of heroes, and the shoulder straps were worn with a due but not exaggerated recognition of the responsibilities they implied. He became a second lieutenant on Sept. 24, 1862. He was promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 7, 1863. His commission as captain bears date July 25, 1864.

The bravest rank of major was conferred by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Uppan, Fisher's Creek and Cedar Hill. He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign; was at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Uppan, Kernstown, Floyd Mountain and Berryville, where his horse was shot from under him, and in all the battles in which the Twenty-third participated. He served on the staff of Generals Hayes, Crook, Hancock and Carroll. He was mustered out with the regiment July 26, 1865, after more than four years' continuous service.

## MCKINLEY AS A LAWYER.

When the war closed, McKinley was just 22. He was full of youthful enthusiasm and ardor, and he returned to his home in Ohio fully equipped to accept the flattering offer made him of a commission in the regular army. His parents objecting, however, he studied law, and was a powerful and successful pleader before juries.

McKinley's political career. Major McKinley was but 23 years old when he was elected by the people of his district to represent them in Congress. There he soon made his mark, and was re-elected at each subsequent election until that of 1890, in which year a "gerrymander" of his district defeated him by a majority of only 502. This was the culminating one of several efforts on the part of the Democratic legislature to "gerrymander" McKinley out of Congress.

While in Congress he served on the committee on revision of laws, the judiciary committee, the committee on expenditures in the post office department and the committee on rules. When General Garfield received the nomination for the presidency, Mr. McKinley was assigned to the vacancy on the Committee on Ways and Means. He served on the last mentioned committee until the expiration of his last term as representative. While chairman of this committee he framed the McKinley bill, which afterwards became a law and which still bears his name.

McKinley was a protégé of ex-President Hayes, and up to the time of the latter's death he recognized the ex-president as his adviser and counselor. He was in General Hayes' regiment during the rebellion. General Hayes knew him and his father well, and so in dealing with the young cavalier the germ of greatness. He needed a counselor, an adviser, a friend, and General Hayes watched over him with the filial love, devotion and pride of a father.

The war ended, McKinley still remained a object of hope, of interest and pride to General Hayes. McKinley became a candidate for congress and was elected. When Hayes was elected, McKinley was in the house of representatives. The major was a frequent welcome visitor at the White House. One day the president gave McKinley advice which made McKinley the foremost champion of a protective tariff. President Hayes thus spoke to the young representative:

To achieve success and fame you must pursue a special line. You must not make a speech on every notion offered or bill introduced. You must confine yourself to one particular thing. Become a specialist. Take up some branch of legislation and make that your study. Why not take up the subject of tariff? Being a subject that will not be settled for years to come, it will give you time for study and a chance for ultimate fame.

With these words ringing in his ears McKinley began studying the tariff and soon became the foremost authority on the subject.

## THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

The day upon which the McKinley tariff bill was passed in the house must always stand as the supreme monument of McKinley's congressional career. The bill, by present parliamentary generalship which had preceded it, from being weighted down with amendments, but approved by the committee, had been brought under the operation of the previous question. It closed completely, ready to go forth, for good or evil. Upon McKinley devolved the task of smoothing its path and speeding it along its way.

The occasion, thoroughly advertised, attracted to the capital an immense throng. The galleries were one mass of humanity and the anticipation of the vote had compelled the attendance of every member. As usual, McKinley spoke without notes. His voice, penetrating but not harsh, filled the chamber. Every sentence was as solid as the granite in the eternal hills. Never was an orator more free from the ordinary clasp than McKinley. So true is this that the incident when he suddenly drew from beneath his desk the suit of clothes which he purchased for \$10 at the establishment of a fellow representative in Boston, in order to demonstrate the cheapness of wearing apparel, stands out in all its loneliness with vivid distinctness.

It was this earnestness and self conviction that made McKinley's address in the house the greatest of his career. Indeed the occasion is still recalled when he held an audience of Georgia people for two hours at a Chautauque assembly near Atlanta while he preached to them the glories of the protective tariff system. "It was only by the greatest self control," said Henry W. Grady, speaking of this event afterward, "that I restrained myself from rising as McKinley concluded his wonderful speech and declaring myself henceforth ready to follow him as a disciple."

James G. Thompson, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," reviews the Forty-first congress, in which McKinley first sat, as follows: "William McKinley, Jr., entered in an Ohio regiment when but 17 years old and won the rank of major by his courage and the respect of his comrades and his own bent of mind led him to the study of industrial questions, and he was soon recognized in the house as one of the most thorough statisticians and one of the ablest defenders of the doctrine of protection."

At a great mass meeting in Indianapolis several years ago ex-President Harrison was presiding officer. McKinley was one of the speakers, and Harrison introduced him as follows: "He has endeavored himself to all by his record as a gallant young soldier fighting for the flag. He has honored himself, his state and the country by his conspicuous services in high legislative and executive places. No man more than he is familiar with the questions that now engage public thought. No man more able than he is, luckily to set them before the people. I do not need to invoke your attention to what he shall say. He will command it."

The sentiment which resulted in the nomination of McKinley for governor of Ohio was engendered immediately upon the announcement of the result of the election of 1890, when after 14 years' continuous service in congress the Ohio statesman was defeated for re-election, despite the fact that he cut down the Democratic majority from 2,989 to 302.

During his gubernatorial campaign in 1890 McKinley visited 95 of the 88 counties of Ohio and made 139 speeches. He was elected by a plurality of 80,993, up to that time the record plurality in Ohio's history. The policy which Governor McKinley pursued during his four years of occupancy of the gubernatorial chair was well outlined when in his inaugural address he said: "It is my desire to co-operate with you in every endeavor to secure a wise, economical and honorable administration, and so far as can be done, the improvement and elevation of the public service."

From the day of his inauguration Governor McKinley took the greatest interest in the management of the public benevolent institutions of the state, and he made a study of means for their betterment. During his first term the state board of arbitration was created, and he made the workings of the board a matter of personal supervision during the entire four years of his administration. This board has had its services enlisted in 28 strikes, and in 15 cases its efforts have been successful.

No account of McKinley's connection with labor problems would be complete without some mention of his tireless energy which he displayed in securing relief for the 2,000 miners in the Hocking valley mining district who early in 1891 were reported out of work and destitute. The news first came to the governor one night at midnight, but before 5 o'clock in the morning he had upon his own responsibility dispatched to the afflicted district a car containing \$1,000 worth of provisions. Later he made appeals for assistance and finally distributed among the 2,732 families in the district clothing and provisions to the amount of \$32,796.35.

In 1896, he was brought forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Bryan, who fought the campaign on the Free Silver Question. He was re-elected President last year. It was expected that the McKinley

policy which led the United States into war with Spain, and to the acquisition of permanent interests out of the American Continent would injure the Republican party; but far from this being the case President McKinley carried the election with a sweeping majority.

The following sketch of Mr. McKinley's home life was written prior to his first election in 1896:

Major McKinley's home life is very happy, despite the fact that his wife is an invalid. Mrs. McKinley was Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James and Mary Saxton of Canton, O. She received an excellent education when a girl, spent some time abroad and became her father's assistant in his bank, where it was that her fair face attracted bouquets and bank notes to the window. She was to be married to her father, to buy her own bread if necessary, and not to sell herself to matrimony.

She had many suitors, but Major McKinley, then a rising young lawyer, vanquished all rivals, and the young woman from the banker's window at Canton, Ohio, became the wife of the young man from the hand of the daughter was given. You are the only man I have ever known to whom I would intrust my daughter.

Mrs. McKinley has always assisted her husband in politics. Her ill health has in no wise deterred her from enjoying the political honors he has won, nor has it prevented her from being a wise counselor. Her presence has been and again served as an inspiration to her husband. When political projects first came to the young Governor McKinley it was his wife who convinced him that he should accept. She believed implicitly in his talents, and that his services would be for the good of the state was certain. She never wavered in her faith in her husband's conviction, and consequently she is a protectionist and believes the country must have a protective tariff law.

She has confidence in him, not only as a public official, but as a man. Her illness has been overcome by her affection, and she has traveled thousands of miles, even when she was weak in body merely that she might be near him. She has even aged him by word, look and presence, and he has in brightly style returned the same affection. Her home life has been short, for out of the 25 years of married life, only 24 have been passed by her husband in the public service. She has lived in hotels, doubtless a source of regret, since her fragile body made it more than imperative that she should have a quiet place. She has never complained, but has urged Governor McKinley to push forward in his career.

Mrs. McKinley spends most of her time in a cozy apartment on the second floor, and much of her leisure is devoted to crocheting those dainty little slippers which have so many times brought sunshine into gloomy hospital wards in various parts of the country. It is said that she has knitted over 4,000 pairs of these slippers in her 20 years of married life. Her hair, once Mrs. McKinley is of medium height, with brown hair and large deep blue eyes. Although an invalid, she makes and receives a great deal of company.

Mrs. McKinley can still do a great deal of work. She is a student in her own right, and she has been a student of the study of the country, but with constant care and frequent medical attention she overcomes all trouble sufficiently to enjoy life and to taste of its pleasures. Her mental condition is such that she can still do a great deal of work. She is a student in her own right, and she has been a student of the study of the country, but with constant care and frequent medical attention she overcomes all trouble sufficiently to enjoy life and to taste of its pleasures. Her mental condition is such that she can still do a great deal of work. She is a student in her own right, and she has been a student of the study of the country, but with constant care and frequent medical attention she overcomes all trouble sufficiently to enjoy life and to taste of its pleasures. Her mental condition is such that she can still do a great deal of work. 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### Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$ 125	all	\$602½, sales London, \$61.5.
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	199,975 £	8 ½	4	15 shillings
ordinary	1,250 £	1 ½	1	12 ½
deferred	19,970 £	10 ½	8	82½ buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	29,355 £	10 ½	8	82½ buyers
Do.	70 £	1 ½	1	81½ sellers
MARINE INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000 \$	230 \$	50	\$170, sellers
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000 \$	33.33 \$	25	\$20, sales & sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000 £	100 £	25	Ts. 192½
Sinohu Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000 \$	100 \$	20	n.m.
Union Insurance Society, Ltd.	10,000 \$	250 \$	50	\$340
Fengtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000 \$	100 \$	60	\$122½, sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	100 \$	20	\$32, sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000 \$	250 \$	50	\$22½, sellers
DOCKS, ETC.				
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$	50	all	\$275
Gao, Fenwick & Co., Limited.	6,000 \$	25 \$	2	\$35, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$	02 \$	02	\$ 5
S. C. Faranham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,700 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 245, buyers
STEAMBOATS, TUGS, ETC.				
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$12, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000 \$	50 \$	all	\$30, sellers
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000 \$	15 \$	15	\$134½, buyers
Iodo-China S. N. Company, Limited	60,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$130
China Mutual S. N. Co.	20,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12
Do. (new issue)	20,000 \$	10 \$	5	\$ 7
Sun Fook Company, Ltd.	20,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$24½ by rs. \$9½, by rs. new
Shat Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	10,000 £	1 £	1	\$2 12½, sellers
Shanghai Tag Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 335, buyers
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	2,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	50	Tls. 140, buyers
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 127, sales
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 127, ex div., sales
WHARVES.				
China Sugar Company, Limited.	20,000 \$	100 \$	all	\$136
Lazoo Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000 \$	100 \$	all	\$30, sellers
Yorak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 77½
WHARVES.				
H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	30,000 \$	50 \$	all	\$97½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited	2,600 \$	100 \$	37½	Nom.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	15,100 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 295, buyers
LAND AND BUILDING.				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	50,000 \$	100 \$	100	\$191, sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	24,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 100, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	4,000 \$	5 \$	39	\$30½, buyers
Wei-hei-wei Land & Building Co., Ltd.	3,000 Tls.	25 Tls.	25	Tls. 20
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co.	100,000 \$	10 \$	all	\$132½, sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500 \$	50 \$	50	\$21
TRAMWAYS.				
H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250 \$	100 \$	all	\$275, buyers
Mining.				
Jolebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$	5 \$	all	\$4½, sellers
New Puijium Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$	5 \$	all	\$5½, sellers
Preference shares.	39,000 \$	1 \$	all	\$1 25
Société Française des Charbons nages du Tonkin.	16,000 Tls.	250 Tls.	all	\$225
Queen's Mine, Limited.	400,000 \$	26 cents	25 cts.	cents
Raub Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000 £	1 16½	112	\$12, buyers
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd.	115,000 \$	5 \$	5	Nom.
HOELS, ETC.				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	12,000 \$	50 \$	all	\$127, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	7,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$35
Astor House Hotel, (Tientsin)	2,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 115
RESPIRABLES.				
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.	8,000 \$	10 \$	all	\$16, sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$10, sellers
LIGHTING.				
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited.	7,000 £	10 £	all	\$140, buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.	8,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 112½
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000 \$	10 \$	all	\$12½, buyers
New Electricity Works	30,000 \$	10 \$	5	\$6½, buyers
BRICK AND CEMENT.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$21, sales
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Manila Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$50, Nom.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	10,000 £	1 £	15-	\$110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$16, sales & buyers
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	600 \$	50 \$	50	\$50
H.K. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	7,000 \$	10 \$	7½	\$ 7½, buyers

### Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$ 125	all	\$602½, sales London, \$61.5.
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	199,975 £	8 ½	4	15 shillings
Do. ordinary deferred	1,250 £	1 ½	1	1 £5½
National Bank of China, Limited	19,970 £	10 ½	8	82½ buyers
Do. Founders' shares	29,555 £	10 ½	8	82½ buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.	7 0 £	1 ½	1	81½ sellers
DOCK REVENUE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000 \$	230 \$	50	\$170, sellers
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000 \$	33.33 \$	25	\$20, sales & sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000 £	100 £	25	Ts. 192½
Sinohye Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000 \$	100 \$	20	n.m.
Union Insurance Society, Ltd.	10,000 \$	250 \$	50	\$340
Fengtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000 \$	100 \$	60	\$122½, sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	100 \$	20	\$32, sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000 \$	250 \$	50	\$22½, sellers
DOCK REVENUE.				
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$	50	all	\$275
Gao, Fenwick & Co., Limited.	6,000 \$	25 \$	27	\$35, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$	02 \$	02	\$ 5
S. C. Faranham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,700 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 245, buyers
STEAMBOATS, TUGS, ETC.				
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$12, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	14,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$10, sellers
H.K. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	50 \$	all	\$30, sellers
Iodo-China S. N. Company, Limited	80,000 \$	15 \$	15	\$13¼, buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co.	60,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12
Do. (new issue)	20,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12
Sar Fatt Company, Ltd.	20,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12½ by rs. \$9½ by rs. new
Shui Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	10,000 £	1 £	1	\$2 12½, sellers
Shanghai Tag Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 335, buyers
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	2,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	50	Tls. 140, buyers
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 127, sales
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 127, ex div., sales
CHINA SUGAR COMPANIES.				
China Sugar Company, Limited.	20,000 \$	100 \$	at	\$136
Lazoo Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000 \$	100 \$	at	\$30, sellers
Yorak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 77½
WHARVES.				
H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	30,000 \$	50 \$	all	\$97½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited	2,600 \$	100 \$	37½	Nom.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	15,100 Tls.	100 Tls.	100	Tls. 295, buyers
LAND AND BUILDING.				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	50,000 \$	100 \$	100	\$191, sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	24,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 100, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	4,000 \$	5 \$	39	\$30½, buyers
Weih-wei Land & Building Co., Ltd.	3,000 Tls.	25 Tls.	25	Tls. 20
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co.	100,000 \$	10 \$	at	\$15½, sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited.	12,500 \$	50 \$	50	\$21
TRAMWAYS.				
H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250 \$	100 \$	all	\$275, buyers
Mining.				
Jolebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$	5 \$	all	\$4½, sellers
New Puzum Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$	5 \$	all	\$5½, sellers
Preference shares.	39,000 \$	1 \$	all	\$1 25
Société Française des Charbons nages du Tonkin.	16,000 Tls.	250 Tls.	at	\$225
Queen's Mine, Limited.	400,000 \$	26 cents	25 cts.	cents
Raub Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000 £	1 16½	11½	\$12, buyers
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd.	115,000 \$	5 \$	5	Nom.
Hotels, etc.				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	12,000 \$	50 \$	at	\$127, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	7,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$35
Astor House Hotel, (Tientsin)	2,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 115
ENTREPRENEURS.				
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.	8,000 \$	10 \$	at	\$16, sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$10, sellers
LIGHTING.				
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited.	7,000 £	10 £	at	\$140, buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.	8,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 112½
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12½, buyers
New Electricity Works	30,000 \$	10 \$	5	\$6½, buyers
BRICK AND CEMENT.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$21, sales
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Manila Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$50, Nom.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	10,000 £	1 £	15-	\$110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$16, sales & buyers
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	600 \$	50 \$	50	\$50
H.K. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	7,000 \$	10 \$	7½	\$

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National Bank of China, Limited	29,355 £	10 ½	8	82½ buyers
Do.	70 £	1 ½	1	81½ sellers
MARINE INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000 \$	230 \$	50	\$170, sellers
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000 \$	33.33 \$	25	\$20, sales & sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000 £	100 £	25	Ts. 192½
Sinoh Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000 £	100 £	20	n.m.
Union Insurance Society, Ltd.	10,000 \$	250 \$	50	\$340
Fengtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000 £	100 £	60	\$122½, sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	100 \$	20	\$32, sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000 \$	250 \$	50	\$22½, sellers
DOCKS, ETC.				
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$	50	all	\$275
Gao, Fenwick & Co., Limited.	6,000 \$	25 \$	27	\$35, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$	02	03	5
S. C. Faranham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,700 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls. 245, buyers
STEAMBOATS, TUGS, ETC.				
China Mail Navigation S. S. Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$12, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	14,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$30, sellers
H.K. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	15 \$	15	\$13¼, buyers
Iodo-China S. N. Company, Limited	60,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12
China Mutual S. N. Co.	20,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12
Do. (new issue)	20,000 \$	10 \$	5	\$7
Sar Fatt Company, Ltd.	20,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$24½ by rs. \$9½, by rs. new
Shui Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	10,000 £	1 £	1	\$2 12½, sellers
Shanghai Tag Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls. 355, buyers
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	2,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	50 Tls.	140, buyers
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls.	127, sales
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls.	127, ex div., sales
WHARVES.				
China Sugar Company, Limited.	20,000 \$	100 \$	at	\$136
Lazoo Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000 \$	100 \$	at	\$30, sellers
Yorak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 77½
WHARVES.				
H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	30,000 \$	50 \$	all	\$97½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited	2,600 \$	100 \$	\$ 37½	Nom.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	15,100 Tls.	100 Tls.	100 Tls.	295, buyers
LAND AND BUILDING.				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	50,000 \$	100 \$	100	\$191, sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	24,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 100, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company	4,000 \$	5 \$	39	\$30½, buyers
Wei-hei-wei Land & Building Co., Ltd.	3,000 Tls.	25 Tls.	25	Tls. 20
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co.	100,000 \$	10 \$	at	\$15½, sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500 \$	50 \$	50	\$21
TRAMWAYS.				
H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250 \$	100 \$	all	\$275, buyers
Mining.				
Jolebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$	5 \$	all	\$4½, sellers
New Puzum Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$	5 \$	all	\$5½, sellers
Preference shares.	39,000 \$	1 \$	all	\$1 25
Société Française des Charbons nages du Tonkin.	16,000 Tls.	250 Tls.	at	\$225
Queen's Mine, Limited.	400,000 \$	26 cents	25 cts.	cents
Raub Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000 £	1 16½	12½	\$12, buyers
Olive's Freehold Mines, Ltd.	115,000 \$	5 \$	5	Nom.
HOELS, ETC.				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	12,000 \$	50 \$	at	\$127, buyers
Orion Hotel, Manila	7,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$35
Astor House Hotel, (Tientsin)	2,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 115
ENTREPRENEURS.				
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.	8,000 \$	10 \$	at	\$16, sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$10, sellers
LIGHTING.				
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited.	7,000 £	10 £	at	\$140, buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.	8,000 Tls.	50 Tls.	50	Tls. 112½
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$12½, buyers
New Electricity Works	30,000 \$	10 \$	5	\$6½, buyers
BRICK AND CEMENT.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$21, sales
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Manila Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	50 \$	50	\$50, Nom.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	10,000 £	1 £	15-	\$110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000 \$	10 \$	10	\$16, sales & buyers
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	600 \$	50 \$	50	\$50
H.K. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	7,000 \$	10 \$	7½	all 78, buyers</